

POLICE REFORM BILLS OUT.

CUT OFF EXCISE AND VICE GRANT FROM PRECINCT FORCE.

Create a Central Office Vice Bureau - Abolish Permanent Detective Force - Make a New One, Changeable at Any Time - Restore Uniformed Chief.

The committee of nine, through its secretary, L. Ludlow Christie, gave out last evening a preliminary report of its suggestions for the reorganization of the Police Department. Copies of the bill drawn by the committee, which it is expected will be introduced in the Legislature to-night, were also furnished.

The bill amends the Charter and provides that the administrative and supervisory functions of the Commissioner be separated from those that, in the sense of involving command of the force, are purely executive, and that the latter be vested in a uniformed "Chief Inspector."

That the "Chief Inspector" be given the power of assignment and transfer of the men and the material responsibility for the conduct of the force, but that the Commissioner's own general responsibility be continued by making the chief inspectorship an assignment for an indefinite period, revocable at the will of the Commissioner.

That provision be made for a trial deputy and for broadening the powers of the Commissioner in punishing breaches of discipline. That salaries of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner be increased.

That the present detective bureau be abolished and its members remanded to police duty, except that members of ten years' service may, when they retire, retire on the pension of a sergeant; that a new bureau be organized for detective service, the members of which shall be drawn from and be subject to return to the uniformed force; that the members shall neither gain nor lose in their eligibility for promotion because of service in the new bureau; and that there shall be grades of pay in the bureau according to proven efficiency.

That a special bureau be organized charged with the duty of detecting violations of the excise laws and of the laws against gambling and disorderly houses; that, with respect to violations of these laws, the Commissioner be empowered to limit the duties of the uniformed men to the preservation of public order and decency.

The proposed increase of salaries is: Commissioner, \$10,000, instead of \$7,500; trial deputies, \$6,000, other deputies, \$5,000.

The bill also requires a record to be kept of meritorious services as well as proved charges, makes inefficiency a cause for punishment and provides for trials at least once a week in each borough. To the punishment now permitted in addition to punishment by reduction in rank or grade.

The committee reports adversely on the proposition to take away the power of removing the Commissioner from the Mayor and on the proposition to abolish appeals to the civil courts from the decisions of the Commissioner on trials. It says: "Out of 145 removals in five years only 1 per cent. of the men demitted have been reinstated, inasmuch as the right of certiorari is accorded by the Charter to all veterans and firemen and teachers it is obvious that any change in the law should affect all alike. Again, it is the general desire to keep the force as free as possible from local politics, which now interferes with transfers and assignments. The right of appeal constitutes a valuable protection against improper political influences."

The present system involves the selection by Commissioner McAdoo and former Commissioners Greene and Partridge united in urging a return to the system which prevailed prior to 1901 whereby the executive head of the force was free to transfer to detective service any members of the force and to remand them at will to ordinary police duty. The report further says that there is practically a unanimity of opinion that the change made in the law four years ago whereby a man detailed to the detective force became a permanent member of it as a sergeant of police had worked disastrously.

In commenting on the amendment to establish a separate bureau for excise law violations and disorderly house cases the report says:

"Opinions diverge widely in this city as to the extent to which certain laws should be enforced. In this divergence a corrupt captain finds his opportunity. By his permission vice flourishes in his precinct; by his will it is repressed."

We propose to take away from the captain that power to protect which gives him the power to exact, and to relieve the force as a whole from the source of so much corruption. The present system involves the selection by the captains of men known as wardmen and creates a connection between the system of vice and the system of protection. We desire to see this connection abolished so far as it is possible to do so. It is obvious that if the power to protect be taken away from corrupt police captains the inducement to offenders to pay money to them will be removed. We would also take from the uniformed police the duty now imposed by law "to observe and inspect" illegal resorts. The present system has developed a tendency to resort to lawless methods. It has become a common practice to make arrests without warrants, not only for crimes but for misdemeanors, and the officers have been committed in the presence of the officer making the arrest, but when there is no reason for a belief that a crime has been committed. Domestically visits by the police without warrant are not recognized by the law of the land. The statutory duty to "observe and inspect" illegal resorts is often made the excuse for such practices. We propose that these powers shall be exercised by the Commissioner through a special bureau.

This plan of centralizing the duty of detecting these offenses in a special bureau is a simple and, we believe, a sound method of dealing with the most serious evil afflicting the force.

Under the bill the Commissioner may delegate the power to any deputy of not only hearing charges against policemen but of hearing the punishment, the Commissioner retaining the right of review. In the matter of promotion the efficiency record of each candidate, including particular acts of personal bravery, shall be treated as a factor in the examination, the relative rating for it to be fixed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The Chief Inspector is to be detailed from among the inspectors and captains and the appointment at will. The Chief Inspector shall have command of the force and the power to transfer. An inspector captain who gets the detail shall receive

RUSSIAN TROOPS STARVING.

PART OF ARMY CUT OFF IN THE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT FOOD.

Japanese Occupy Kailuan and Keep Up the Chase—New Russian Commander Hopes to Make a Stand at the Sungari River, 250 Miles From Mukden.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. TOKIO, March 19.—The Japanese are pursuing the enemy closely. It is improbable that another stand will be made before the Russians reach Changchun, 150 miles from Tieling.

The Russian extreme left was defeated at Kungph on March 11. The survivors escaped into the mountains. They are now cut off, and it is feared that most of them will starve.

It is officially stated that Russian prisoners say that Gen. Kuropatkin personally commanded the fighting before Tieling.

A despatch from Kuntse says the Russians are now concentrated at Kungchun, a hundred miles north of Tieling.

Field Marshal Oyama entered Mukden on March 14. He was received ceremoniously at the south gate by Tsang, the Chinese Governor, the members of his suite and other Chinese officials.

The Kokuin announces that the Emperor of Korea will despatch Prince Mikadok to Tieling to congratulate the Mikado on the victory at Mukden.

Experts attribute the Russian defeat to the weakness of the defenses on the Hun River east of Mukden, which allowed the Japanese right wing to break through and join the left wing, which was carrying out a flanking movement from the west. The latter marched thirty miles on March 6, twenty-five miles on March 7, twenty miles on March 8 and fifteen miles on March 9, reaching the rear of Mukden. Then a detachment was despatched to cut off the retreating Russians and another to ascertain the whereabouts of Gen. Kuropatkin. It was found that the latter had already gone north, whereupon preparations were immediately made for the advance against Tieling, which began March 9.

Just as the Japanese were starting, the Russian general reserves, numbering 40,000, who had been routed to the south, delivered a desperate flank attack. A severe bayonet fight followed. The struggle was not decided until a detachment of the Japanese appeared northeast of Mukden.

The Russians were totally enveloped and were subjected to severe slaughter. A majority of them surrendered. The Kokuin states that Gen. Kuropatkin was ignorant of the fact that the Japanese left was rapidly marching north. Consequently he massed not only his reserves but his cavalry in the Fushun district, expecting that the Japanese would attack from the mountains.

Gen. Kuropatkin having boasted that he would sign terms of peace at Tokio, the Japanese generally are disappointed at the failure to capture him and bring him here.

The Russians evacuated Kailuan, twenty-five miles north of Tieling, yesterday, burning the station before they left. A Japanese detachment which was pursuing them occupied the place.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—A despatch from Gen. Linievitch, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, says:

"The Japanese on Friday bombarded our detachments in the Tawanpu and Yangpu valleys. The Japanese have appeared near Kaitaisie. Their cavalry have occupied Fakumen. Our armies continue their concentration."

It is stated, apparently from a trustworthy source, that as the result of a telegraphic conversation with the Czar, Gen. Kuropatkin has taken the command of the first army under Gen. Linievitch.

MAY STAND AT THE SUNGARI RIVER. LONDON, March 20.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says it is announced that Gen. Linievitch will make a stand at Taichiao, where the railway crosses the Sungari River. (This is 250 miles north of Mukden and fifty miles north of Harbin.)

A despatch from a correspondent with Gen. Kuropatkin's army, dated March 16, says:

"We now for nine days have been pursuing the Russians for more than eighty miles. There has been frequent fighting. The weather is very cold, with frequent storms. The capture of Tieling after a brief fight was unexpected, and greatly encouraged the Japanese. It was the strongest natural position on the whole railway. Much money and labor were expended in strengthening it. Gen. Kuropatkin personally directed the defense."

"Everything now appears to favor the Japanese. They have a magnificent army, in the highest spirits and equipped with everything necessary for campaigning, in Manchuria. Great quantities of supplies have accumulated during the winter along the several lines of communication."

The Russian retreat becomes more disorganized every day. During the first day they buried their dead, but since then they have left them along the route wherever they fell. Gen. Kuropatkin's troops have captured the colors of the Fifth and Ninth regiments. The flag of the Fifth Regiment is inscribed: "Presented by the Emperor, 1911." Most of the regiments burned their standards before surrendering. A few prisoners are secured daily.

"It is reported that Gen. Kuropatkin

Continued on Third Page.

14 RESCUING MINERS KILLED.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN THE NEW RIVERS MINES.

Victims of the Three Explosions Now Number 24—Some of the Miners Say 45 Were Killed—Fire Ran Two Miles From One Mine Into an Adjacent One.

THURMOND, W. Va., March 19.—The explosion in the Rush Run and Red Ash mines at 10 o'clock last night, by which ten miners were killed, were followed by a second explosion in the Rush Run opening at 3:45 o'clock this morning, by which fourteen more lives were lost. Those were the members of a party who had volunteered to get into the mine and discover if any of those who had previously entered were still alive.

When the first explosion occurred it was found that its initial point was the Rush Run opening and that there it had expended most of its force. The drum by which loaded cars are lowered down the incline and empties drawn up was blown from its fastenings and sent some 600 feet down the mountainside, while the flame that shot from the drift mouth set fire to the drum house and consumed it in a few minutes.

The head of the incline was destroyed, the cars were twisted and the crates torn from their beds and hurled down the hillside. The fan which carried the air through the mine was put out of order, though not permanently damaged, and all hands went to work to get it in working order as soon as possible.

By midnight this was done and it was set going. As it began to suck the air through the mine the work of organizing a rescue party was begun, the idea being that by a remote possibility some one might be found alive.

There were plenty of volunteers, and soon a body of determined men, led by Thomas Bannister, the fire boss and Crockett Hutchingson, the machine boss, entered the drift mouth and began working their way toward where they knew the bodies lay.

With the reckless determination of men who daily with death daily there were those in the party who carried "naked" lamps and who could not be held back to wait for the batteries to be repaired so that the air supply would keep up with their advances. After two or three hours some of the more cautious began to return to the outside saying there were those inside who were taking too desperate chances with their uncovered lamps.

Their fears were well founded, for two or three of them had scarcely reached the outside and stepped away from the mouth of the mine when the second explosion came, and they knew the lives of their recent companions had been sacrificed by the carelessness of members of their own party. The second explosion threw everybody near the mine into a panic of fear, and when the time comes for essaying another rescue it will doubtless be hard to secure the necessary help.

District Mine Inspector Pinkney is now in charge and will lead the next party, being careful that no one enters without a safety lamp. It is probable that no further attempt in this direction will be made until tomorrow morning. The fans were again wrecked by the second explosion, but have been repaired and are now pumping into the mine.

At Red Ash the force of the last explosion was not so great, and the flames issuing from the drift mouth did not ignite anything. Several cars were blown down the mountain side, but beyond that there is no outside evidence of damage.

The mines are a mile and a half apart at the entrance, but are connected by many side entrances that are practically one mine. They belong to the New River Smokeless Coal Company and have a daily capacity of 1,000 tons each. The cause of the first explosion can only be guessed. The fan had not stopped day or night since last Sunday, and there could have been no very great accumulation of gas unless, through some fissure recently tapped, an opening for the contents of a pocket of the black damp was struck and leaked at some place where the circulating air failed to reach.

The explosion last night in the Rush Run mine extended to the Red Ash mine two miles away and great flashes of fire burst from the mouths of both mines. The fact that fires are raging in both mines may prevent an examination for several days. In the Red Ash mine forty-six men were killed by a similar explosion a few years ago. The mines are away from telephone and telegraph communication, seventy miles from Charleston, and the only means of communication is through the company's private telephone.

Doubt is cast on the number killed by miners on the ground that the estimates are based on the company's figures. Excitement prevails, some persons putting the toll as high as 55. A report reached Charleston that four bodies had been taken from a cavern near the Red Ash entrance. They had been blown a quarter of a mile along the main channel of the mine.

THAW BUSIES STREET CLEANERS. Dr. Woodbury's Men Pitch Into the Loosened Ice Piles.

Three thousand street cleaners worked all day yesterday cleaning the streets on the upper West and East sides. There was a great deal of ice and snow frozen to the asphalt on many of the upword side streets. The thaw loosened it and Commissioner Woodbury saw an opportunity to get rid of it quickly.

He notified all the street cleaners on Saturday that he wanted them to work on Sunday, and nearly the entire force in Manhattan responded. The men got to work at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and they worked in the rain until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They had done so well in that time that Commissioner Woodbury let them go home then.

The Commissioner was out all day superintending the work. He didn't quit work until after his men had stopped. He said last night that he didn't know how much ice and snow had been taken from the streets, but that a good deal of work had been done.

"It was a work of necessity, or I wouldn't have called on the men to work Sunday," said the Commissioner. "The rise in the temperature gave us the chance for which we had been waiting, and it couldn't be neglected. It might get cold again, and then there would be another long wait before we could get at the ice."

SHORT LINE TO CLEVELAND. Pennsylvanian Railroad Through sleeping car leaves New York daily at 4:35 P. M., arrives Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Chicago 1:30 P. M., extra fare—Ad.

EMPEROR AIDS INJURED BOY.

Cares for Youngster Run Over by Her Carriage in Berlin.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. BERLIN, March 19.—The carriage of the Emperor ran over a six-year-old boy here yesterday. Her Majesty alighted and accompanied the police, who carried the boy to the nearest ambulance, where she gave first aid to the injured, using her handkerchief for a bandage.

Later she sent toys to the boy's home, and ordered her own physician to attend him until he recovers.

LATE LINERS SIGHTED.

St. Louis and Cedre, Two Days Overdue, Now Coming In.

Government wireless at Nantucket reported the American liner St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg, 380 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and the White Star steamship Cedre, from Liverpool and Queenstown, 247 miles east of the same point at noon. At 8:40 P. M. the Cedre was sighted off Montauk. There was a dense fog at the Hook last night and early this morning, and neither of the liners, which may have come to anchor outside the bar, could be seen. They are about two days late.

PEACE ON NEW HAVEN ROAD.

Engineers and Firemen Finally Reach a Compromise Agreement.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—Vice-Grand Master Timothy Shea of the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen said to-night that the engineers and firemen of the New Haven railroad, who have been at odds for several weeks on a labor dispute, had come together last night in an amicable adjustment of their disagreement. He represented the locomotive firemen in the controversy. Concessions had been made on both sides.

This was the dispute which threatened to bring on a strike on the New Haven road. President Mellen of the road and afterward the directors of the company refused to recognize the claims of the firemen that their grievance committee should be allowed to represent engineers who still remained in the firemen's organization in labor disputes before the company officials. President Mellen told them that the question was one to be settled between the engineers and the firemen.

National officers of both brotherhoods immediately got together and their conference ended yesterday in an agreement signed by the representatives of both organizations. This agreement has been submitted to General Manager Higgins of the New Haven railroad, who will present it to President Mellen for approval.

KILLED BY A HOLD-UP MAN.

Saloon Skeeper Who Didn't Hold Up Hands Shot Dead in His Chair.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Murder was committed at 1 o'clock this morning by one of three hold-up men who entered a saloon and made the customary demand that the persons in the place hold up their hands and submit to being robbed.

One sleeper, an inoffensive man, who was sitting in a chair, was shot dead in the place obeyed, and after taking what money he was in the till the bandits escaped. Abraham Riester was just about to close up his saloon, at 211 North Robey street, and his three latest customers were preparing to leave when three masked men entered, each armed with a revolver, and told the proprietor, who was behind the bar counting his receipts, to hold up his hands.

For Kruger, a tailor living at 404 Waukena avenue, was sitting in a chair at a table in the center of the saloon and did not respond. He kept his hands down. Then a shot rang out and he fell forward on the table dead. He was shot through the head. The robbers got \$50. In a few moments the police were notified and a wagonload of men arrived at the saloon. There were no arrests.

I.A. SAVOIE DODGES ICEBERGS.

Steamed to the South to Avoid Field Ice and Preserve the Human Torpedos.

The French liner La Savoie, swiftest of Gaelic marine creations, got in yesterday after a battle of four days with mighty waves and a remarkable experience with icebergs. The lambasting of the created seas ended on Wednesday. The next day the passengers began to see crystal things adrift, and Capt. Poirot began to dodge them. The biggest was "shaped like the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty," and was 50 feet tall and about a thousand feet square at the base.

The ship was forced to steam twenty miles to the south to avoid an ice field that extended north as far as the vision could reach. Altogether 100 little bergs were sighted on all sides and in all stages of decomposition.

Among the La Savoie's passengers was Raoul Monbar, the "human torpedo" who will appear at the Hippodrome, and who will soon be married to Miss, Miss Monbar, who was the first to greet him at the French line pier. The act of Monbar, as expressed by the press agent, is "spanning space on the flying toboggan."

He dashes on a bicycle wheeled truck down a forty-five angled runway seventy-five feet long, which abruptly turns skyward. The racing vehicle is caught and stopped at the terminus and Monbar plunges upward for fifty feet. His rigid body shoots up with meteoric speed to the swinging bar of a trapeze. Grasping the frail clutch, he hurls himself higher, executes three somersaults and alights in the recesses of a net stretched below."

WOMAN ALL AFIRE.

Clothes and Hair Aflame When Help Came, Too Late.

Mrs. Anna Lee, 28 years old, was dressing last night at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Grosskopf, at 237 West Sixty-sixth street, and her thirteen-year-old niece was asleep on a sofa. The little girl was awakened by a flash of flame and sat up to see her aunt in the middle of the room with her clothes and hair afire. Mrs. Lee did not utter a sound or move an inch from where she stood. She seemed to have lost her power of speech.

The little girl screamed and brought her parents. They rolled Mrs. Lee in blankets and threw a pail of water over her. She was conscious when an ambulance arrived from Roosevelt Hospital, but she was unable to tell what had happened. When she reached the hospital she lost consciousness, and she can hardly recover. She was burned from the feet to the top of her head.

There was a lamp on the dresser, but it was burning all right when the Grosskopfs reached the room. It is supposed that Mrs. Lee stepped on a match on the floor.

QUAKEST LINE TO CLEVELAND.

Leave New York 1:25 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indian-apolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No extra fare—Ad.

BUILDINGS FALL WITH THAW.

FOUR IN FOUR PARTS OF CITY WRECKED—NO ONE HURT.

All Nearing Completion—Extension of Six Story Flat Tumbles in Corner of Another Building Goes—One Crash Preceded by Collapse of Floor Beams.

Four buildings in four parts of Manhattan and The Bronx were wrecked yesterday and the building inspectors offered the mild weather as the cause, explaining that the foundations had settled with the thaw that mortars which froze when put on had not fused with the change in the temperature.

In each case the building was unfinished, but not far from completion, and all will probably have to be rebuilt. In three the walls fell suddenly, but in one it had been noticed earlier in the day that beams were sagging, and it was under the direction of the Building Department when the crash came.

Almost the entire rear extension of a six story brick double flat house on the north side of West 113th street, just east of Lenox avenue, collapsed at 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon. There was no one in the building at the time, but there were more than two dozen pedestrians passing along the street and two trolley cars directly in front.

People nearby were frightened at the noise, which they thought at first was due to the explosion of the boiler of a hoisting engine.

The house was one of six being built by Palmer & Hogan, who have an office in East New York. The owners of the building the building inspectors said are Cooper & Whitney.

The six houses are connected and extend from Lenox avenue nearly half way to Fifth. The workmen were in the fifth story of the fourth house on Saturday.

The walls, all of brick, fell in toward each other, carrying all the timbers and framework in one big heap to the cellar. More than two hundred laborers have been employed on the building and the majority of them were working on the part that fell.

The building was begun in December and the work has been rushed since that time. Building Inspector Robert Auld of the Thirty-seventh district said yesterday that the only explanation he could give was that the frost had gone out of the ground under the foundation and the walls had settled so that they toppled over.

Asked about the construction of the building, the inspector said that he was willing to have any investigation made as to the character of the bricks or mortar used and the method in which the walls had been put up. He said the foundation walls extended 10 feet below the curb and were built up on concrete.

"I have inspected the building every day since it was started," said Auld, and have never noticed a flaw in the material used, nor a sign of carelessness on the part of the workmen. The building was perfectly sound until this morning. I am positive."

The ground in that section of Harlem is sandy to a considerable depth. Not ten feet from the rear wall of the building that fell was a deep hole where sand had been excavated and used in the mortar for the building. It was said that it had been done contrary to the advice of the foreman of the building.

The inspector said that nearly all that remained of the house would have to be torn down and reconstructed. Some of the walls in the house adjoining were much out of plumb yesterday, and crowds stood gazing in anticipation of another crash. No arrests were made.

One of the rear corners of a six story, brick, double flat house, being built by Samuel D. Davis at 1124 and 1126 Lexington avenue, at the northwest corner of Eighty-eighth street, collapsed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Almost a quarter of the entire building was piled in ruins in the cellar. The building was started last December. It fronts on Lexington avenue and extends nearly half the distance from Eighty-eighth to Eighty-ninth street. The workmen were putting on the tin roof Saturday.

Two painters were working in the building at the time, but escaped unhurt. They were locked up later in the East Eighty-eighth street station, charged with violating the Sunday law. Cornelius Hayes of 218 East Eighty-fifth street, the watchman of the building, was also arrested as a suspicious person, but was bailed out.

Inspector Peter Robb, who had charge of the job, would give no explanation of the cause of the collapse, but referred to Chief Inspector Benjamin J. Gorman. Gorman visited the place in the afternoon, but could not be found in the evening.

Inspector N. J. Reville, who was present, said that he believed that the accident was caused by the loosening of the ground and walls by the thaw.

Mr. Reville said further that he had come to the conclusion that many of the workmen employed in building the city could not be trusted. "On other jobs," he said "I have often caught them putting in brick without mortar."

In East 188th street, just east of Boston road, The Bronx, the entire wall on one side of an airshaft in a five story brick flat house collapsed with a crash at 6 o'clock last night. No one was hurt and there were no arrests.

The flat house where the wall fell is one of three going up in a row. The walls are up and the roof nearly completed. The three buildings front 125 feet on 188th street and run back 105 feet.

The wall that fell formed one side of the airshaft between the flat nearest Boston road and the next flat east. Another big flat is being built on the corner. There is a twenty foot space between the two.

The only person around when the wall fell was Peter Brenberg, the watchman, who was in his shanty on the street. The crash was heard for blocks around and brought hundreds of persons to the streets. Brenberg ran to Boston road, where he met Policeman Zankel of the Morrisania station. The policeman hurried to the station house and got half a dozen more men. They went to the building and saw that the crowd kept out of the way.

The occupants of the private houses directly across the narrow street were in fear last night that the front walls might fall.

From Watchman Brenberg the police learned that the owners of the three flat houses were Zerloun & Carson. The police were unable to learn the addresses of any of them last night.

Soon after the fall a building inspector

TOUR TO PINEBURST, N. C. Leaves at 10:30 P. M. for Pinehurst, N. C. via Pennsylvania Railroad. Grand Golf Resorts. Ticket \$12.00, includes three days board and lodging. Tickets good for eight days. No baggage limit. No extra fare—Ad.

THREE-DAY WASHINGTON TOUR. Via Pennsylvania Railroad. March 25, visiting chief points of interest at the National Capitol. Rate, covering necessary expenses, \$12.50 or \$15.00, according to hotel selected.—Ad.

Wholesale has been on the market twenty-five years, and is still the best of all wheat products. Eat it for breakfast.—Ad.

Ground Broken for Addition to Roosevelt Home. Oyster Bay, L. I., March 19.—Ground has been broken for the addition to President Roosevelt's Sagamore Hill home. The addition will be 42x38 feet. As one approaches the house from the drive at present and the house comes into view it appears small because the side is presented to view first. The addition, it is said, will add greatly to the appearance of the house.—Ad.

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Fat Whetters, the old reliable whole meat product that has been sold for twenty-five years strictly on merit. Save the Certificate.—Ad.